/428 cont./

382 in the form of a thick paste mixed with seal oil. It is prepared
384 less often in the palm of the left hand, more frequently in a
386 medium-sized Mytilus /433/ shell so that the mixture can be well stirred and evenly applied. The red coloring must be uniform.

382 As has already been mentioned, in using all three colors
413 they sometimes prefer to mix the powder with oil or blubber instead of using it dry. If they want to make even crosses and precise dots, they cut a suitable painting stick, known as talaxikamina in the dialect of the west, pan'ikutalina in the central dialect, derived from ikamina, "to paint," "to draw." The little stick is about ten centimeters long, sharp at one end and smoothly cut off and flattened like a spatula at the other end. It is used to draw lines. If they want to draw dots, they dip the other end into the color and place it on the skin like a stamp. Almost every woman carries this little stick around with her everywhere. The sponsor uses it daily to paint her candidate during the protracted initiation ceremonies, xi'ixaga. A person who is without one easily and quickly makes himself another (109).

109. Hyades (q):390 speaks of an "awl or spatula of wood" /translated from French/. Moreover, he gives linguistic expressions for the many patterns of drawing and painting, which are given in greater detail and probably complete in ED.

415 Since the white and, even more, the red pigments are
237 valued, they are carefully kept in a kind of color pouch, known as yēi or yēiyi. For this purpose they like to use the esophagus of the steamer duck (Tachyeres brachypterus), known as ákaná yēiyi, or the small intestine of seals (110). A piece 25 to 45

110. Hyades (q):390 mentions them as "bags made from the windpipes of seals or porpoises /translated from French/, and Lothrop (b):133, as "small sacks made from the throats of seal" /cited in English/.